Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Ploue."
TWENTY-THIED STREET OPERA HOUSE.-Kelly & Leon's WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Mighty Dollar."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day time only: Centennial Loan EXHIDITION.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. Concert.

METHOPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Day time only: Contennial Lean Exhibition.

UNIVERSITY BULLDING. 3: Philological Association.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Servians are still before Novi-Bazar. Mestar is threatened by the Montenegrins. - Roumania has made demands on Turkey. = The depreciation in silver is causing great concern in India. - Lord Gordon-Lennex has resigned the office of Commissioner of Works and Buildings. - Several British members of Parliament are coming to the Centennial.

DOMESTIC .- The Old South Church in Boston is to be toru down. === Gen. Jewell received an enthusiastic reception at New-Haven and Hartford without distinction of party. - Gov. Chamberforth the atrocity of the Hamburg riot.

CONGRESS.—The Senate discussed River and Harbor appropriations again yesterday; Mr. Maxey of Texas attacked the large appropriations to New-York, and Mr. Conkling made a telling reply; im-statue to Custer were offered; repeal of the Resumption act was attempted, and defeated for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Gen. Jourdan was appointed President of the Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise, and was confirmed by the Aldermen. John Hurley, a member of the "Jackson plaints were made of injury to the shores of the Bay by filth and offal from this city. - The highest bid received for the Stevens Battery, which has cost nearly \$1,800,000, was \$52,500. Gold, 11112, 11112, 11112. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89710 cents. Stocks dull and lower, closing tame.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observa tions indicate moderate temperature and clear weather, interchanging with partial cloudiness for to-day and to-morrow, with local rain in the latter part of the week. == In this city yesterday it was warm, with a clear sky and invigorating breeze. Thermometer, 77°, 92°, 80°.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or traveling for the Summer can have the paper mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address boing changed whenever desired. Lequests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

To-day the excitement on Saratoga Lake begins. The single-scull and Freshmen races are to be so closely contested that they will fairly compare in interest with the coming race of the college crews.

Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn has served the people rather than the politicians in nominating Gen. Jourdan for President of the Board of Police Commissioners. The General long ago established his reputation as an honest official and a man of energy.

Three efforts at inflation were made yesterday; one to make silver a legal tender, and two for the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Kasson did full justice to his reputation as a wit, by inquiring whether it was in order to make such indirect attacks on Gov. Tilden.

Liberals, Radicals and Home Rulers are strengly represented in the list of members of the British Parliament who purpose visiting the Centennial Exhibition. Most of them are thoughtful, observant men, who will report fairly on the institutions and resources of this country. Their presence here may therefore prove of national advantage.

India is experiencing from the fall in silver the same evils as followed the issue of paper money in this country during the civil war. The rupee, nominally 24 pence, is now worth only 18 in gold, causing a heavy loss to those who have to remit money to Europe. The prices of foreign goods are increasing, and it is feared that national bankruptcy will ensue. The only remedy for the impending troubles is to readjust salaries and prices on a gold

Red tape appears to be the chief obstacle to scow people from dumping and distributing their dead cats and dogs and other abominations along the shores of Coney and Staten Islands. There is nothing like it in real life, outside of politics. Brooklyn offers an abundant supply of lawyers who are very willing to estist in untying the tape, but thus far are | "fieui, the industries developing and to be.

not very successful. Meanwhile the Islanders remain in the dumps.

There is a variety that is almost spicy in the successive reports from Washington concerning the adjournment of Congress. Two or three weeks ago there was no hope. Gen. Belknap's counsel had a cloud of witnesses to examine, and fighting on that line would take all Summer. Then the dead lock on the appropriation bills was unbroken and unbreakable. A week or ten days since, the whole view suddenly shifted. The impeachers and the impeached were both near the end of their tether; the Senate was conceding to the House, and the House was yielding to the Senate on every point of difference about appropriations; adjournment within a fortnightthat was the prospect then. To-day the scene is again changed. Impeachment is indefinitely prolonged, and several interminable speeches east their shadows before. The disagreement on appropriations is wider than ever. The Democrats are suspected of wishing to prolong the session, and it is likely to continue till Fall. All which is very trying, with the thermometer at blood heat.

The news from Servia continues to be so confused that we must wait for some intelligible particulars before we can estimate the position and apparent chances of the hostile armies. A few days ago, it will be remembered, we were informed that Gen. Olimpics, on the extreme Servian right, had been defeated by Mouktar Pasha and driven back across the Drina. Now, without an explanation of the change of fortune, we learn that the Turkish army is surrounded on Bosnian territory. The defeat of Gen. Tchernayeff by Osman Pasha is contradicted by the report that the former is before Nish, or Nissa. the Servian left, it is sufficiently evident not only that Saitschar is still held, but that the Services have made forays nearly to the walls of Widdin. The outcome of these three movements, which are but slightly connected with one another, depends on the relative strength and military skill of the two forces. The ease with which the Prince of Montenegro advances through the Herzegovina toward Bosnia shows that but few Turkish forces have been left in that province. All appear to have been rapidly concentrated against Servia, and if the latter State simply succeeds in holding her frontiers against such a force for the present, she adds much to be: chances of final success.

CAMPAIGN PROSPECTS. For the first time in many years the Democrats show something like generalship in the conduct of their campaign. Lacking in that higher sagacity which is born of sincere devotion to principle, their tactics nevertheless shows great shrewdness. They rely upon Mr. Tilden's reputation as a reformer and a hardmoney man to secure New-York and Connecticut. They count upon Mr. Hendricks and a repudiating platform to carry Indiana, and so divide the October States that their vote shall not bring crushing discouragement to the party elsewhere. Hatred of Grantism and keen desire to shake off Federal control will spur the Democrats of the South to do their utmost. Tilden's lain has written a letter to Senator Robertson setting strength and the Mongolian resolution are expected to secure the Pacific States. From recent events it appears that some compromise between warring Republican factions in Louisiana has been effected, which may result in carrying that State, as a majority of i voters are colored. It is probable that Gov Chamberlain can carry South Carolina. Omitting these States, the Democrats expect 126 electoral votes from the South, 9 from the Pacific coast, and 3 from Colorado, with 15 from Indiana, 6 from Connecticut, and 35 from New-York, making 194 in all, nine more than enough to elect.

What are the Republicans doing to meet Hollow gang," confessed that he murdered Officer | this plan? They might save Connecticnt by Scott in Brooklyn on July 2. ____ Numerous com- nominating Mr. Jewell, but it is said that he will not accept. They might save New-York by nominating Mr. Evarts, but he may not accept, and unwise partisans are threatening that their vengeance will fall upon the ticket if Mr. Cornell is not nominated. They might have carried Indians, had not the President taken care to disgust the party by the removal of ex-Senator Pratt. As matters stand, how do the Republicans propose to win There is but one chance. Unless they cut loose from the Administration, so completely that they may enjoy its unconcealed hostility, they are scarcely likely to find the returns satisfactory. If they insist that men like Mr. Jewell and Mr. Evarts shall save the party from overthrow; if, placing them at the head in Connecticut and New-York, they take such a course elsewhere that honest voters of Indiana shall burn to revenge the insult to faithful public servants by the election of the candidate whom Grant dishkes, they may yet pluck from the nettle danger the flower safety. But have

they the courage? Probably it is the decisive crisis for the Republican party. How much of virtue, how much of manly courage, how much of fidelity to its best ideas, will its voters show in a few important States, within the next few weeks? Upon the result its fate probably depends. It cannot carry New-York with Grantism, It cannot win in Connecticut, unless with the aid of all that reform element which was justly outraged by Mr. Jewell's removal. A good nomination has been made in North Carolina, but no one who understands the situation in Southern States will venture to stake the destiny of the Republic upon the result in any of them. Indiana has been so poisoned by inflation notions that the Democrats expect an easy victory. If the Republican party acts so wisely as to deserve success in New-York and Connecticut, it may prevail. Otherwise

the chances are that Grantism will defeat it. OUR INCOMPREHENSIBLE INDIAN POLICY. Doubtless the Indian policy pursued by the Government, which to a stranger to our institotions and our methods must seem almost unnecountable, is explained in the same broad and general way in which Gen. Butler and Senator Logan and other advocates of unlimited paper money explain their theories of finance. When the fatter fly in the face of all history and experience and throw aside as useless all the lessons of philosophy and logic and all the teachings of economic science, they justify themselves before a questioning world with the assertion that this country is so large in extent, so unlimited in resources, so unique in the character of its institutions and the constitution of its society, that none of the deducevery endeavor that is made to keep the mud tions of philosophy apply to it and none of the laws of economic science govern it. They say in the airy manner of discoverers of a new school of finance, "Poh! Poh! Pre-"cedents are not for us; experience is of "no use to us; history cannot enlighten us. "Consider the boundless resources of the conti-

"developed here, the tremendous possibilities of "the future unfolding before us. There has been nothing like it since the world began. "The schools of the old world, the wisdom and "experience of the past, are well enough in "their way and for those who may profit by "them; but we require new theories, new precedents, new systems, and new laws." And so these men, to the astonishment of the civilized world, have been gravely arguing that the grandeur of our resources, and our own originality, fertility, energy, activity, and restlessness require entirely new systems of finance based upon new quite possible that the defense of our Indian method. It certainly scorns all knowledge, all law, and all common sense, and it shows the same large and serene disregard for the teachings of history and the plainest lessons of exwarfare against natural laws. It is a sort of sublimated spread-engleism. In the one instance an enlightened foreigner,

looking curiously on at the effort to legislate

promise into performance, and commenting upon it as financial madness, is told that he does not understand this country, that its extent exceeds his comprehension, that the capacity of the currency of the world, and turbance the occasion of cheap electioneering. compels the adoption of an independent medium of exchange. "You mean well," say Logan and Hendricks to the followers of Adam Smith, "but you don't understand the country. It is too large to be dependent upon might comment upon this singular policy in tions in the Fall. terms not complimentary to its wisdom question with such stubborn disregard of everything like common sense. To-day we are engaged in a war with an enemy who has neither arms nor ammunition, provisions, clothing, nor supplies, except as we ourselves have furnished them. They cannot wage war except as we put arms in their hands, supply them ammunition, and actually set them in the field. More than this, we feed and clothe them through the Winter, so that they may make war upon us in the Summer, when if we the whole or a part of June, however, left them to themselves they would starve, and make an end of the trouble. A stranger to our methods would look on this process with something of wonder, possibly of contempt. And the only explanation-or rather the only answer we can make, for there is no explanation-is that we are not understood by foreigners; we are civilizing and Christianizing the savages. Next Winter these mardering bands will come in to has recently completed its western extension, the agencies and receive rations and ammunition and improved firearns for the next Summer's hostile campaign. To the subjects of effete monarchies what is called our Indian policy must seem to be the most brainless and

suicidal; but they don't understand us. There are only two or three things lacking to make our system of administration homogeneous. Our Agricultural Department should and schools of instruction in their use. We do not thoroughly understand the matter ourselves, but we can at least carry the principle brough all departments of government and each foreign nations that we are outside of all law and all precedent, and that we are too great a country and a people for them to un-

THE HAMBURG (S. C.) MASSACRE.

We have waited before discussing the recent tragedy at Hamburg, S. C., until all the facts should be in our possession. We have now the statement of Gen. M. C. Butler, who was active in the trouble; the report of the Attorney-General of South Carolina, Mr. Stone; in claborate statement of the circumstances or Gov. Chamberlain; and a suggestive letter showing the underlying causes of the riot, from our Washington correspondent. Succinctly given, the fects are as follows: On the Fourth of July, at Hamburg, two young men who were riding through the streets their way home were detained by a military colored company, the soldiers threatening to keep them all night. Application was made the next day to a Justice, Prince Rivers, for an investigation of the right of the militia to block up the highway. The nature of the judicial proceedings is somewhat indefinitely given, for the Justice being asked by Gen. Butler whether he was sitting as a civil or military officer, replied that it depended upon the facts as they should be developed; that he was then acting as a peace officer. The colored captain, Adams, was so violent that the Justice committed him for contempt. His trial was to take place the next day, but he failed to appear. In fact, he was at large, and with his company upon the street. Gen. Butler had a conference with a negro man named Gardner, and suggested as the best solution of the matter that the blacks should give up their arms; but they absolutely refused to do this when it was suggested to

them. Nor does the demand seem to have been backed by any particular authority-the disarming was only proposed as a citizen by Gen. Batler. The whites began to assemble. The negroes announced their determination of fighting, and speedily the fight ensued. The blacks posted themselves in their drill-rooms in a brick building. They fired from the windows; the whites responded; and the fusillade became general. Mr. Merriweather, an estimable young white man, was killed. This infuriated the white crowd, which Gen. Butler says was under the special command of nobody. A piece of artillery was brought from Augusta. which silenced the negroes, fifteen of whom were captured. Of these five were murdered after they had been taken into custody; and three negroes fell in the One white man was killed and one wounded. For the killing of the prisoners there seems to have been no excuse. Gen. Butler says rather unsatisfactorily: "Many

"cannot be justified; but the negroes sowed "the wind and reaped the whirlwind;" but the Attorney-General says that the original demand for arms was unlawful; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with the demand was without legal excuse or justification. He declares that to the crime of murder the whites added that of robbery, and that they were only kept from committing arson by the efforts of their own leaders.

Comment on a transaction like this is hardly necessary. The worst crime of the negroes seems to have been insolence, and this is what Gen. Batler refers to when he says principles and regulated by new laws. It is that "they sowed the wind and reaped the " whirlwind." The point mainly demonstrated policy will eventually rest upon the same is that in the present condition of certain parts of the South any trifling event may provoke a collision, and any collision be followed by a massacre. Both whites and blacks are always ready for battle; but if perience that the inflationists exhibit in their there be superior intelligence upon either side, upon that side the burden of blame must fall. At the same time nothing will be gained by such attempts as that of Mr. Cox in the House of Representatives on Saturday to excuse the murder of these negro prisoners. We have no thoroughfares. All such things draw electricity hope of peace, order, and good government in South Carolina, or in any Southern State similarly situated, until both political parties boundlessness of its resources exhausts the abandon the bad habit of making every dis-

BANKS AND BUSINESS.

The bank statement for last week indicates no important changes, unless the small increase of deposits, contrasted with the decrease performance, which has limitations. It has of \$2,692,200 in loans, is interpreted as evito swing its business out upon promise to dence of a considerable sale of bonds by the "which no limit can be set." In the other banks. Naturally the specie average falls, case, the carious foreigner, seeing that the lafter the large increase following July paynoble savage is at one time proprietor of the ments of interest, but the decline, amounting soil, at another outcast and outlaw, now a to \$1,219,500, is balanced by a gain of ward of the nation and again the \$1,296,300 in legal tenders, so that representative of a foreign government and there is scarcely any change in the aggretreaty-making power, and learning that the gate reserve. The legal-tender average Government not only provides for his main- remains unusually low for this season, tenance in Winter, but furnishes him arms and some apprehension is now expressed that and ammunition for an offensive campaign the weaker banks may not sufficiently fortify against his benefactors in the Summer season, themselves for the drain incident to opera-

Business in all parts of the country is deor suggestly. The answer must be, of cidedly limited in volume. Reports of the course, as in the other case, that grain movement do not show that the rapid the foreigner does not understand us, increase in receipts of corn at Philadelphia and does not understand the Indian. We are has been maintained, and, while Baltimere its thickness is sufficient for the roof-space it civilizing and Christianizing these aborigines, has gained a little, this city secures a better and this is our process. No other people ever share of the traffic than it did a month mass of moist earth, or metal. Some of these and such a problem as this Indian question on ago. The coal traffic is decidedly dull, the their hands, and no people ever treated any quantity sent from Pennsylvania regions last lous venders of "patent" rods. Ours is not, week being only 243,385 tons, against 514,070 tons for the corresponding week last year. lightning rods are executed. Quite recently Shipments for the year thus far, however, are considerably in advance of these in 1875 Italy was struck by lightning, the chief damduring the same months, the excess at the close of last week being 549,886 tens. Railway earnings are reported less promptly than they were earlier in the season, and the tardiness of many reports is naturally attributed | was found that the platinum points had conto diminished carnings. Those reporting for tained a large percentage of lead. are twenty-one in number, and their earnings during the month, or the weeks reported, were \$6,117,849, against \$5,715,750 during the same weeks last year, a gain of seven per cent. A large part of this gain, however, is due to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Island, and the building near the Reservoir at which is now relieved from the oppressive Granger law, and gains in June \$135,000, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which and gains about \$83,000. Few of the other roads gain materially, and several lose.

Trade in this city is not expected to be acrive at this season, but in some branches its dollness is remarkable. On the Stock Exchange the transactions have been exceedingly light, sales of stocks since July 1 amounting to only 609,788 shares, against 1,152,019 shares during the corresponding weeks last year. In to be likely to bring lightning to some other branches, however, business is a point where it can do the 'most army worms, grasshoppers, and weevil, and in quite as large as is usual at this season, and damage. By a good fortune which was all our State prisons there should be establish- it is worthy of note that the aggregate clear- searcely merited, it appears that in the maings thus far in July have been over \$641 .- jority of these instances the greater part of the 000,000, against \$764,000,000 during the same weeks last year; a change which, in view of the decline of prices and of stock transactions, indicates that the volume of other usiness, measured in quantities exchanged, has not materially declined.

MACHINE POLITICS.

We notice that one of the Assembly Districts in Columbia County held a Republican caucus on Saturday and appointed a Cornell delegation to the Saratoga Convention, which is not to assemble until Aug. 23. This proceeding takes us back to last March, when a Conkling Convention was called three month in advance of the Cincinnati nomination, and the delegation systematically packed against the known popular sentiment of the State.

We should think these "impudent" leaders would tire of such work. Yet they do not. Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell fancies himself a great man, notwithstanding the disgrace brought upon his management at Cincinnati, and his own personal humiliation at Philadelphia when the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee came to be determined. It is therefore proper to repeat the warning that if the purpose of such people is to give the State over to Tilden in November by an obnoxious nomination for Governor, no more effective work in this direction can be done than by packing the Saratoga Convention more than a whole month in advance with the supple instruments of the machine.

The whole movement, to plain, honest Republicans and Liberals, could not be made more disgusting than such proceedings as in Columbia County on Saturday, and yet we confess there is serious fear that the game is only in its initial stage. There is no telling the extent to which it may be carried unless firmly met at the outset.

LIGHTNING ATTRACTORS.

The numerous casualties by lightning strokes this season have attracted popular attention. The total number for the year may not exceed the average, but it seems larger than usual because chiefly concentrated within a few days. Long spells of hot weather are apt to be diversified by thunder showers, and there have been in other years frequent instances where for a week or two each day of oppressive heat would close with a brief, sharp rainfall and considerable electric display. But the three weeks of hot weather we recently experienced were singularly free from thunder showers till toward their close; and then there was lightning enough, all at once, to have served for several ordinary occasions. Exactly why hot weather is apt to be followed by showers with lightning has never been fully explained. A scientific theory was long ago broached, and ably supported, that attributed the disturbance of electrical equipoise to the same cause as that which brings the Summer shower-the process of evaporation from the land and sea. "things were done on that eventful day which But more careful research afterward told

against the explanation. It is not clear why the transfer of moisture to the sky should make any change in electrical condition, unless -so said the scientific authorities-there was a chemical as well as a mechanical change. In fact, while immense progress has been made both in theory and in practical application as to electricity, our knowledge concerning the lightning of the sky is comparatively little advanced since the day when Eripuit calo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis was written of Benjamin Franklin.

especially on high ground or in open country, are most exposed to this danger: where there are many houses or many trees together, the thunderbolt is less likely to fall. Cities enjoy greater immunity also because they are plentifully supplied with good electrical conductors, such as metal roofs and the leaders from them; the network of rails upon the streets and of pipes beneath them; and, we may add, though it is no excuse for keeping them there, the telegraph posts and wires that disfigure our from hovering clouds, but draw it silently, and it passes without shock. This is alse the business of a good lightning-rod. A popular misapprehension exists on this point. Most people imagine that a lightning-rod is to attract and carry down lightning, as such. A rod may have to do this once in a great while; but in nineteen cases out of twenty it ought to be employed during a thunder shower in removing surplus electricity from the clouds, so that there will be no lightning stroke. Want of correct ideas about this has caused many persons to object to lightning-rods alto-

gether, for fear that the rod would draw light-

We published at the time of their issue, a few years ago, in THE TRIBUNE, a summary of the statistics furnished by a German insurance company that makes a specialty of risks from lightning. They showed very conclusively that the risk to buildings was least where the protection by lightning rods was greatest, and vice versa. A similar result was reached in England in the protection of telegraph poles by lightning rods. The efficacy of the rod depends, however, upon certain well known conditions, such as that its parts are well lapped and welded; its points are bright; is to protect; and that it terminates in a large matters are apt to be neglected by unscrupuhowever, the only country where frauds in one of the most celebrated observatories in age accruing to the rod. Its platinum points were melted. Now platinum does not melt readily, even in the fervid heat of the electric arc. So an examination was ordered, and it But to return to our own recent thunder

showers. They each provided from three or four to half a dozen or more lightning strokes in several cities. Few of these did serious damage, though occasioning great alarm, as in the case of the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Albany where the policemen were assembted. Primarily we may account for the number of strokes in cities as well as elsewhere by the extraordinarily heavy charge of electricity that was present during the shower, as displayed in the rapidity, number, and continuance of blinding flashes. But there was probably a secondary cause in the unusual number of tail flagstaffs that had been erected on the roofs of city buildings. Flagstaffs, especially when wet, make fair conductors, as far as they stop just short enough they go: destructive force was expended on the flagstaffs. They were not riven or blown to shreds as trees sometimes are when all the sap within is turned into steam by a lightning streke; but what was left of them was so wrenched and broken that they will never serve for another Fourth of July.

The proposed delay in Gov. Tilden's letter of aceptance is a little remarkable. Can it be that The Commercial Advertiser's story of difficulty between Filden and Hendricks is true ! At any rate, if Gov. Tilden takes so much time for his letter, he will have a better chance to make it as strong and ringing on the one-term question as was that of Gov. Haves himself. Gov. Tilden once, by a manly declaration concerning the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Constitutional Amendments, took that question out of politics. Why won't he now take the one-term question out of politics also?

Gen. Sturgis is talking with imprudent as well as unjust severity about Gen. Custer. He and every army officer ought to know what seems thus far to have escaped the attention of the public. The main trouble most probably in this Indian fighting thus far has been that officers in command are trying to do the work of veterans with raw recruits. Few of the men they are leading have ever been under fire. It is not surprising, then, that a campaign which, in its small way, may end with a Gettysburg, should have begun with something not wholly unlike a Buil Run.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Bristow is at Newport, with his Father flyacinthe has left England on his

eturu to Geneva with his wife Mr. Thomas Carlyle is visiting relatives near Dumfries, in Scotland. He is said to be in excellent health, and to enjoy his accustomed walks in the neigh-

Madame Christine Nilsson has handed to the Committee of Lendon Hespital for Diseases of the Throat a check for \$5,000, the proceeds of the concert given by her in aid of the building fund of that institution. Prince Carl Oscar, second son of Oscar II. of

weden, has nearly completed an extended tour through this country. The Swedish man-of-war, to which he is

The Hon. George E. Pugh of Cincipnati, who was attacked with paralysis a few days ago, is in a critical condition. His mind within a day or two ha hown signs of giving way, and he refuses a proper mount of nourishment and stimulant. The physician car the end may come at any moment.

Gen. Sheridan in 1865 presented the table on which Gen. Lee signed the terms of the surrender of his army to the wife of Gen. Custer, and accompanied the gift with a letter, in which he said: "I know of no peron more instrumental in bringing about this most de rable event than your own most gallant husband." Some agents of Servia went recently to invite

Garibaldi to take part in the contest with Turkey. They found him at Caprera, making hay. He expressed his regret that his rheumatism would not permit him to fight against Turkish despotism by the side of Prince Milano, but he promised to send to them in Bosnia all of his former followers that he could find unoccupied.

"Marquet," writing from London to The Thicago Times, says that the famous French actress, Mile. Bernbardt, who took the part of the American heroine in Dumna's new play, "L'Etrangere," studied the character among the Americans in Paris. She went about among the American boarding-houses there and condensed Mrs. Clarkson from many originals—not a comfortable reflection for Americans.

The Duke of Bedford has given the congre-

gation of Sunyan Meeting, at Bedford, Eng., bronze doors, the panels of which are illustrated with scenes from the Pilgrim's Progress. At the ceremony of unvail ing the doors the pastor of the congregation stated, in the course of his address, that "no more appropriate place could be chosen for the doors than this place, the spot which Bunyan and his friends had purchased for a place of meeting on his release from jail, and where for 16 years he preached the Gospel which he loved so well and for which he suffered so much."

The following anecdote is told of Handel, the composer, who was always irritated at a faulty rendering of one of his compositions: "Having occasion to bring out one of his oratorios in a provincial town of Eugland, he began to look about for such material to com-plete his orchestra and chorus as the place might afford. *Another unusual freak of recent lightning is One or another was recommended, as usual, as being a splendid singer, a great player, and so on. After a white, such as were collected were gathered together in a room, the number of strokes in large cities. As a rule, trees and buildings that stand alone, and after preliminaries Handel made his appearance, puffing, both arms full of manuscripts. 'Gentlemen,' quoth ne,' you ail read manuscripts!' Yes, yes,' responded from all parts of the room. 'We play in the church,' added an old man behind a violenceilo. 'Very well, blay dis,' said Handel, distributing the parts. He then retired to a distant part of the room to coloy the offect. The stumbling and bundering that caused are said to have been indescribable. Handel'assensitive ear and impetuous spirit could no longer brook the insult, and clapping his hands to his ears he ran to the old gentlemen of the violouceho, and shaking his fish furiously at the terrifici man and the unstrument, said: 'You blay in de church—very well—you may blay in de church—for we read, de Lord is long suffering of great kindness; you sat blay in the church, but you sall not blay for me;' and sunatching together his manuscripts he rushed out of the and after preliminaries Handel made his appearance, in de church we read, de Lord is long suffering or great and all shay in the church, but you sat not blay for me; and sal blay in the church, but you sat not blay for me; and shatching together his manuscripts he rushed out of the snatching together his manuscripts he rushed out of the room, leaving his astonished performers to draw their room, leaving his astonished.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The country waits anxiously for the reinstatement of Mullett.

There is a touching solicitude on the part of the Republican press concerning the President's health. They think a vacation at the sea-shore would do him good.

Can this lament from The Cincinnati Commercial be the offspring of a green-eyed jealousy! "Oh, Watterson! It wouldn't be well to go to Congress. You couldn' reach those fellows anything, and they might spoil you."

The journalistic amenities of Chicago are admirably developed. The editor of The Tribune speaks of the editor of The Times us " Old Storey," and the latter responds with a pleasant aliusion to that "musty old po-litical mountebank, Joe Medill."

It turns out that it was a mistake to set down Gen. Brinkerhoff, the Ohio Liberal, as a supporter of Gov. Tilden. He has, as yet, made no public statement of his views, but all his private expressions have been warmly in favor of Gov. Hayes.

There is a good deal of guessing about that saratoga meeting between Tilden and Hendricks, but the most generally accepted version is that an agreement on the financial question was not reached. For evidence of this, the delay in the publication of the letters of acceptance is cited.

Gen. Butler denies that he has given up his intention to run for Congress next Fall. It will amount to the same thing in the end. The atmosphere of Massachusetts is not of the right quality to make such a performance a success. There is only one thing more un-popular than Butlerism there now, and that is Grantism.

Independent talk about President Grant is seconing quite common. Many of the organs which have been accustomed to denounce such utterances as disloyal, now indulge in remarks quite like those of the independent press. If they had been manly enough to talk in that way four years ago, the country would have been spared the disgrace of Grantism and Belknapery.

It has remained for The Courier-Journal to discover precisely what Mr. Schurz has become by declaring for the Republican ticket-he is a "pot-wollepper." And this isn't the worst of it-"he has lost his reason." And the Editor who says these gentle things prefaces them with the assurance that "we shall not allow ourselves to be betrayed into one ungenerous thought or unkind word of Schurz." To call a man a "pot wallopper" is probably, therefore, to be regarded as a generous and kindly sort of disguised praise.

Chicago, finding that its floating indebtedness largely exceeds its assets, taxes amounting to about \$2,000,000 having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and that the city is in fact bankrupt, at last proposes to enter upon the course of rigid economy which should have been commenced long ago. The Finance Committee report in favor of a reduction ranging from 25 to 80 per cent in the different branches of the city government. If this is the first fruit of the majority of over 8,000 for the Republican candidate for Mayor, the citizens are not mistaken in their votes.

There is much unnecessary speculation as to the President's reason for removing Mr. Jewell. The most natural and obvious reason suffices. The President does not intend to have his friends postered by reformers any tonger. As long as there was a possibility that the National Convention, unable to agree upon anybody else, might agree upon him or one of his friends, reformers were tolerated for the sake of appearances. But Grant does not propose to inconvenience himself and his friends to help the election of a Republican candidate who rebulkes him and his conduct. A Democratic victory in Connecticut would not make Shepherd and Babcock miserable

The Hon. Francis W. Bird has become what might be called a red-hot Democrat. In a recent letter he says: "Our candidate for the Presidency realizes our Massachusetts ideal of a Democratic ruler; the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, not perhaps quite up to that ideal, is yet a statesman of pure life, of tried espacity and a spotless public record. I do not see how any sincere and earnest friend of reform can hesitate between the candidates presented by the two parties, especially when the party supporting each is considered.

I am sure I do not look at the question as a partisan.

Mr. Tilden's nomination discourages the Tammany and
Canal Rings. We do not yet learn that Mr. Hayes's
nomination discourages any of the rings which have
made this Administration infamous."

Another faithful servant has left Washington without a certificate from the President. The Her-ald's Washington dispatches thus speak of Treasurer New's departure for Indiamapolis: complain that the correspondence which passed between the President and Mr. New at the time of his resignaon contains no thanks for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. He came here, they say, at the special request of the President, and so strong were his nclinations against undertaking the duties of the posi-ion that, after he reached here, he was on the point of declining absolutely to take the place, when he was pre-valled upon to accept. His Indiana friends are now dis-pleased with what they say is a slight put upon him by allowing him to go without a word of thanks."

Senator Bayard has discovered that Hendricks is on the St. Louis ticket, for in his second campaign speech, made at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, he said : " Now who are the Republican candidates ! They are Hayes and Wheeler-men of personal respect-ability, but little known. They are men who have gone through their political lives without scarcely making a ripple on the surface of the political ocean. On the other hand, what do we offer you? Do we offer you obscure men ! We present you two men who are safely, honorably conducting the affairs of two great States. We present you Samuel J. Tilden, who has ruled the State of sent you Samuel J. Tilden, who has ruled the State of New-York for the last three years. Four years ago New-York was ruled by rings. Now everything is clean in the government. What less can be said of Headricks I It is just this in the present campaign: Obscarity against knoncrable prominence. I do not deny that there are good, noble, honorable men in the Republican party. But they are few. I know nothing against the honer of the Republican moninees. I only say that they are weak, obscure, while our nominees have distinguished themselves abundantly."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Let us pray heaven that Grant may be cought to his senses before he sends the pure and useful handler to follow Bristow, or bights the happy young ite of Camerou the second by huring him after Jewell. -(Chicago Times (Ind.)

Gen. Grant owes something to the Republian party, but he owes more to his own fame. Can be flord even to seem to oppose the reform movement in but party ! Can he do it without tarnishing his fair and !--[Concord Moultor (Rep.)

We can only guess in which party's hands the currency will be the safer. We know that the Be subheans had unlimited power in the National Govern-nent for ten years after the war closed, and did nothing an the Democrats do any less !—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

The majority of the Democrats of Ohio will vote the Democraty of the Democrats of Chio will admire Mr. Tilden or his doctrines, but because they love the Democratic party, and seek above all things to bring about a change of Administration.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

Citizens of Indiana, honest men of both par-ties, how do you like the programme! How do you relish the iden of having your State bought up with New-York money, and your election run by a parcel of New-York politicians detailed for the purpose by Mr. Tiden! —[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

It is very evident that ex-Senator Schurz at 18 Very evident that ex-senator senate does not carry the German vote in his pocket. Neither does Judge Stallo; but the latter is a man, whose influence is greater and who comes nearer to the people as a practical man, and he is for Triden and Reform. The simple fact is that German citizens will vote as their good sense directs.—[Boston Post (Dem.)

OLD SOUTH CHURCH TO BE DESTROYED. Boston, July 17.—The Committee in charge of subscriptions for the Old South Church recently asked an extension of time for the purchase of the property until Jan. 1. It has been refused by the Society, and hope is abandoned of saving the building. The work of demoitton will be begun at once.